

Dry Nation Officially Proclaimed

AMERICA VOTED DRY

A Washington dispatch, dated January 16, says: As was predicted yesterday, the prohibition amendment was ratified before nightfall today, the required thirty-sixth state being Nebraska. It was followed by similar actions in the legislatures of Missouri and Wyoming, making 38 states in all which have approved a "dry" America.

Nebraska and Missouri, that abode of presumably beer-drinking Dutch, entered a hot contest for the honor of being the thirty-sixth state to ratify. Nebraska's victory is poetically just, it may be observed when one remembers what William Jennings Bryan has done to take the alcohol out of our beverages.

A Washington dispatch, dated Jan. 29, says: Ratification of the prohibition amendment to the federal constitution was proclaimed formally today by Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State. The proclamation is dated today, but legal authorities of the department say ratification was accomplished when the thirty-sixth state acted favorably on January 16 and that under the terms of the amendment itself prohibition becomes effective one year from that date.

The proclamation was signed by Mr. Polk at exactly 11:20 o'clock in the presence of Senator Sheppard, of Texas, author of the amendment resolution, former Secretary Bryan, Representative Randall, of California, Prohibitionist member of the House, and officials of the Anti-saloon League of America, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and other anti-saloon organizations.

Mr. Polk used several pens in affixing his signature and presented them to Senator Sheppard, Mr. Bryan, Representative Randall, Miss Anna Gordon, president of W. C. T. U.; Dr. Howard Russell, founder Anti-saloon League; Wayne B. Wheeler, attorney for Anti-saloon League; E. C. Dinwiddie, legislative representative of Anti-saloon League, and others.

The proclamation follows:

TEXT OF PROCLAMATION

To All to Whom These Presents Shall Come, Greeting:

Know ye, that the Congress of the United States at the second session, Sixty-fifth Congress, begun at Washington on the third day of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, passed a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit:

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (Two-thirds of Each House Concurring therein), That the following amendment to the constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the States, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of the several States as provided by the Constitution:

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Sec. 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

RATIFIED BY REQUIRED NUMBER

And, further, that it appears from official documents on file in this department that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed as aforesaid has been ratified by the Legislatures of the States of Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida,

Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

And, further, that the States whose Legislatures have so ratified the said proposed amendment constitute three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of Section 205 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, do hereby certify that the amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 29th day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

FRANK L. POLK,

Acting Secretary of State.

HELD EFFECTIVE JANUARY 16, 1920

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-saloon League, issued a statement that national prohibition does not become effective one year from today, but one year from January 16, when the thirty-sixth State, Nebraska, ratified the amendment.

That has been accepted generally as the case, but some of the liquor people and their lawyers have contended the contrary in connection with various schemes they have promulgated to delay or defeat the actual carrying into effect of prohibition. The Anti-saloon League, with that merciless severity which has marked its treatment of the liquor people at every stage, has no idea whatsoever of deferring to them even in the small measure of the 13 days between January 16 and January 29.

After stating that Acting Secretary Polk's proclamation is the official announcement of the fact that the prohibition amendment is a part of the organic law of the land, Mr. Wheeler continues:

MR. WHEELER EXPLAINS

"This does not mean that the amendment is operative on that date or one year thereafter. The Constitution, Article 5, fixes the date it becomes valid to all intents and purposes when the thirty-sixth State ratifies.

"The courts will look to the official announcement to see when that occurred. It was January 16, 1919. It will become operative one year later, January 16, 1920. If it waited for its validity on the action of the Secretary of State he could postpone it or determine when the constitutional amendment would be operative. This is not within the letter or purpose of the Constitution.

"The power of the States to deal with the liquor traffic will continue the same until the Federal amendment becomes operative, then they are given concurrent power with Congress to enforce the provisions of the Federal amendment. Congress in the meantime may enact a Federal prohibition code to become operative January 16, 1920.

"Congress has power under Article 1, Section 18, to enact all law necessary to carry into execution any provision of the Constitution. To make the power granted effective when it becomes operative will necessitate action by Congress before January 16, 1920."

BRYAN HELPS MAKE SIGNING DRY EDICT A GALA OCCASION

[From the New York Herald, Jan. 29.]

Surrounded by a bevy of prohibition advocates, among them William Jennings Bryan, Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State, today signed the proclamation certifying that the prohibition amendment has become valid as a part of the constitution.

Mr. Bryan and the representatives of several temperance organizations made it a gala occasion. Mr. Polk was obliged to use several pens in affixing his signature, to meet the demands for souvenirs. One of the pens went to Mr.

THE ROLL OF HONOR

List of States That Have Ratified the National Prohibition Constitutional Amendment

- 1—MISSISSIPPI, Jan. 8, 1918.
- 2—VIRGINIA, Jan. 11, 1918.
- 3—KENTUCKY, Jan. 14, 1918.
- 4—SOUTH CAROLINA, Jan. 25, 1918.
- 5—NORTH DAKOTA, Jan. 25, 1918.
- 6—MARYLAND, Feb. 13, 1918.
- 7—MONTANA, Feb. 19, 1918.
- 8—TEXAS, March 4, 1918.
- 9—DELAWARE, March 18, 1918.
- 10—SOUTH DAKOTA, March 20, 1918.
- 11—MASSACHUSETTS, April 2, 1918.
- 12—ARIZONA, May 24, 1918.
- 13—GEORGIA, June 26, 1918.
- 14—LOUISIANA, August 8, 1918.
- 15—FLORIDA, Nov. 27, 1918.
- 16—MICHIGAN, Jan. 2, 1919.
- 17—OHIO, Jan. 7, 1919.
- 18—OKLAHOMA, Jan. 7, 1919.
- 19—MAINE, Jan. 8, 1919.
- 20—IDAHO, Jan. 8, 1919.
- 21—WEST VIRGINIA, Jan. 9, 1919.
- 22—WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1919.
- 23—TENNESSEE, Jan. 13, 1919.
- 24—CALIFORNIA, Jan. 13, 1919.
- 25—ILLINOIS, Jan. 14, 1919.
- 26—INDIANA, Jan. 14, 1919.
- 27—ARKANSAS, Jan. 14, 1919.
- 28—NORTH CAROLINA, Jan. 14, 1919.
- 29—ALABAMA, Jan. 14, 1919.
- 30—KANSAS, Jan. 14, 1919.
- 31—OREGON, Jan. 15, 1919.
- 32—IOWA, Jan. 15, 1919.
- 33—UTAH, Jan. 15, 1919.
- 34—COLORADO, Jan. 15, 1919.
- 35—NEW HAMPSHIRE, Jan. 15, 1919.
- 36—NEBRASKA, Jan. 16, 1919.
- 37—MISSOURI, Jan. 16, 1919.
- 38—WYOMING, Jan. 16, 1919.
- 39—WISCONSIN, Jan. 17, 1919.
- 40—MINNESOTA, Jan. 17, 1919.
- 41—NEW MEXICO, Jan. 20, 1919.
- 42—NEVADA, Jan. 21, 1919.
- 43—VERMONT, Jan. 29, 1919.
- 44—NEW YORK, Jan. 29, 1919.

Bryan, one to Senator Sheppard, of Texas, and another to Representative Randall, of California. The group of prohibition advocates gathered in the reception room adjoining the office of the secretary of state. Mr. Bryan stood back of Mr. Polk, and was one of first to congratulate him after the rather laborious signing had been completed.

Senator Sheppard and others present also shook hands with Mr. Polk.

Among the spectators were. W. C. T. U., Miss Anna Gordon, Evanston, Ill., national president; Mrs. Lena L. Yost, legislative representative; Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, Lexington, Ky., national officer; Mrs. Stephen J. Herben, Anti-saloon League of America—Dr. H. H. Russell, founder; E. C. Dinwiddie, legislative superintendent; Ernest H. Cherrington, Westerville, Ohio, general manager league publishing interests; Edward J. Richardson, assistant manager; Wayne B. Wheeler, counsellor; the Rev. Dr. Charles Scanlon, general secretary Presbyterian Board of Temperance; Frank M. Waring, of the Methodist Episcopal Church Temperance Board, and W. F. Crafts, International Reform Bureau, were also present.

Eighteen of the 133 members of the Nebraska legislature, now in session, are democrats. Two years ago the democrats numbered eighty. The democratic majority, led by representatives of the special interests refused to ratify the national prohibitory amendment. With such an object lesson before them, the democrats ought to learn something.

A bill has been introduced into congress intended to prevent any further immigration. It will be just like Bill Hohenzollern to take this as a personal affront and insist it is special legislation.

Handling a canteen has spoiled many a person, and the Y. M. C. A. seems to have been unable to get away from the hoodoo.